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Marginal Column

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

IT will be interesting to watch the attitude of the Powers towards the Suez dispute before the Security Council. The behaviour of the Egyptians so far has indeed been far from wise, from the point of view of their own interests, and it must be taken that the position of the Nagib government is now so weak that it cannot follow a more prudent course of action but has to play up to chauvinist passions. Probably Cairo by now has second thoughts on the wisdom of the recent steps, i.e. blockading Suez and Eilat. However, dictatorships cannot retreat without losing face and therefore Egypt has to continue to pursue a course which can only discredit it in the eyes of its wellwishers. The Egyptian countercharges are of course ludicrous. But the complaint is not merely irrelevant; it may probably backfire.

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THE standard Soviet textbook on International Law (published in 1951) says on page 316 (dealing with the Suez Canal) that the "Canal is to be open in time of peace and war for the ships of all nations and it can under no circumstances be subject to a blockade." The same book (and the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia) also state with regard to straits and blockade that "they have to be open to commercial vessels of all nations and to the men-of-war of the adjacent countries." It would appear therefore that Russia will support the Israel complaint against a blockade which is in flat contradiction not only to the Constantinople convention of 1888 but also to international maritime law and which indirectly involves Soviet interests inasmuch as dangerous precedents affecting the freedom of the seas and the passage through straits are concerned. However, the position taken by Mr. Vyshinsky, whose zest that justice be done, both on the domestic and international scene during so many years is proverbial, has been somewhat ambiguous.

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THE element of leaning backwards not to give offence to Cairo and the Arab dictators in general is not absent, of course, among the Western delegations either. But their attitude towards international law is less uninhibited and what Oppenheim says still has some importance, though of course a limited one. What is more decisive is that with the best will in the world to pacify Shishakly and Nagib they cannot disregard certain basic interests, and accepting a restriction of freedom of passage through Suez is one of the limits which cannot be exceeded without losing more than mere prestige.

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WITH nationalist passions running high in Cairo and with the junta a prisoner of its own bloodcurdling slogans, putting up with the Egyptian blockade may have incalculable consequences. It would show Cairo that a blockade or threat of one is all they need to give additional support to any of their demands however unjustified or fantastic.

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IT is on this point that even the Life-Aramco-Dorothy Thompson-Readers' Digest lobby with all its important ramifications in Washington and elsewhere cannot give much support to Shishakly and Nagib, just as the speech of the new Saudian king was no great asset to their propaganda.

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THE only thing they can do in fact is to warn their friends in the State Department that protests and condemnations should be made as harmless and inoffensive as possible so as not to give the Russians undue advantages in the competition of wooing the Arab dictators. Wooing, however, in international relations and elsewhere has more frequently than not distinct objectives. Once it is realized that these objectives cannot be achieved however intensive the wooing: once the illusions about the positions of Arab strength are shown to be nugatory, and that the one thing to be expected from the Arab League countries is neutralism — which both sides will get anyway without appeasement and compromises — the scene will have been set for a more realistic approach to Middle Eastern affairs. A few major disappointments are needed, however, until we reach that stage.

Jerusalem, Feb. 7.

CREATURES OF HABIT?

Of course we are — and most of our eating habits come from learning the most enjoyable way to do things. We don't smoke in the middle of dinner — it spoils the food. We don't drink liquors before our main course — wine is right with dinner. Liquors put a gracious period to your meal.

To suit every taste — Carmel Oriental offers a wide variety of after dinner liquors to tempt your palate. Each of these are the best because they come from Carmel's Rishon cellars where the standard of quality is highest.

(Advt.)

Eden Offers to Extend Term Of Anglo-Soviet 1942 Pact

Soviet Bid to 'Relieve' Payments

BERLIN, Saturday. — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden offered at today's meeting of the Big Four to extend the Anglo-Soviet treaty (signed in 1942) beyond its present 20-year life "if Mr. Molotov feels that this would give added security to the Soviet Union."

Mr. Eden added, "If there are any other ways in which we could help to resolve the Soviet Union's anxiety about its security we should be glad to consider them."

Making another appeal to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov to agree to free elections in Germany under impartial supervision, Mr. Eden said, "Mr. Molotov knows that we would never associate with any aggressive Germany."

He added that he spoke for the three Western powers when he said that their defensive plans in Europe were wholly opposed to any idea of encouraging militarism or national revenge in Germany.

"This is not an empty phrase designed to calm legitimate fears. I speak with what I know to be the conviction of the British people and of their allies. We will never turn our defensive alliance into aggression against the Soviet Union."

Mr. Eden said that his offer today is the only possible contribution which, in his view, he could still make to this discussion, and appealed to Mr. Molotov to agree to holding free elections throughout Germany under conditions guaranteed by impartial supervision.

Mr. Eden also proposed that the conference, when it resumes on Tuesday, should begin discussions of an Austrian treaty. (On Monday the Foreign Ministers are meeting in a secret session in West Berlin to consider the Soviet proposal for a five-power conference including China).

Mr. Molotov objected, and said he thought the debate on Germany should be continued on Tuesday. It was then agreed to postpone a decision on when to discuss Austria, and to return to the question on Monday.

Following Mr. Eden, French Foreign Minister Bidault made an important modification in the West's plan for elections.

Previously the West had proposed that they be supervised by the four occupying powers, possibly with the addition of neutrals. M. Bidault today proposed that both an East and a West German be added to the supervisory commission at each level with a neutral to act as arbitrator.

Mr. Molotov referred neither to German elections nor the reunification of Germany. He confined his speech to proposals to relieve Germany of all reparations and post-war debts, and that occupation costs be drastically cut.

His plan provided that:

- Germany be relieved of all reparations and post-war debts payments to the four powers except strictly trade debts.
- Occupation costs in Germany be cut to five per cent of the national budgets of West and East Germany.
- Germany be relieved of paying debts connected with external occupation expenses of the four powers which occurred after 1945.

U.S. Secretary of State Dulles said he was sorry Mr. Molotov had not sought to continue discussion of the vital problem of German unity, and added he was sure all were happy that Mr. Molotov was so concerned about the economic welfare of West Germany.

He pointed out that the "phenomenal" improvement in West German economy seemed to show that the policy of the Western powers was more efficient, practical and liberal than that followed in the East zone.

Mr. Dulles repeated that the Soviet terms for reunion and all-German elections were unacceptable to the Western powers as they stood, and hoped that Mr. Molotov's failure to refer to these questions today meant that he wished to give more thought to the subject. *(Reuter, UP)*

Disappointment Reported Sweeping E. Germany

BERLIN, Saturday (Reuter). — A wave of disappointment is sweeping East Germany at the apparent failure of the Berlin conference to agree on a reunion of Germany, reliable reports from East Germany said today.

But there is no news of major disturbances anywhere.

Reports from widely differing sources suggest that East German security organs are displaying extreme nervousness and have taken extraordinary precautions against unrest.

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(Advt.)

USSR Would Welcome Trade with America

LONDON, Saturday (UP). — The Chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce said in a Moscow Radio broadcast today that U.S. trade with Russia and People's China "would be only too welcome."

Mr. M. Nesterov added that the West's embargo on exports of strategic goods to Eastern bloc countries had "failed" and backfired on the West.

4 Centre Parties In Italy Form Alliance

ROME, Saturday. — Italy's four centre parties this morning forged a new alliance to form a slightly left-wing coalition government.

The Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals have agreed to a proposal that the Christian Democrat leader, 72-year-old Alcide de Gasperi, should resume the premiership after six months out of office.

President Luigi Einaudi is expected to offer the post to Sgr. de Gasperi later today or Sunday, but it is not certain that the veteran statesman, who was Premier from 1945 until last summer, will accept.

His party's second choice is Sgr. Mario Scelba, former Minister of the Interior in the de Gasperi Cabinet.

The four parties have already agreed on a programme for the new government. It is reported to include ratification of the European Army agreement, loyalty to the Atlantic Pact and a just solution of the Trieste dispute.

Their domestic policy is said to stress land reform, social security, reduction of unemployment, fairer taxes and legislation to end tax dodging.

If Sgr. de Gasperi agrees to head the coalition he could count on a slim majority in Parliament.

Meanwhile, Italy's Social Democrats organized a nationwide strike wave hand in hand with the Communists today.

The Social Democratic Union of Italian Workers (UIL) joined forces with the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labour (CGIL) in planning strikes that will paralyze Italian industry on consecutive days next week to press their wage claims. *(Reuter, UP)*

Ike, Harry Differ On U.S. Depression

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower criticized the "prophets of doom" who predicted that the U.S. was headed for a serious recession or a depression, in a speech here last night.

While he was speaking at a Republican Party rally, his predecessor, Mr. Harry S. Truman, told a New York audience that the U.S. was already in a recession.

MONTOR HERE FOR BOND PLANNING

LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday (ITIM). — Mr. Henry Montor, Vice-President of the Independence Bond Drive, arrived by El Al yesterday for talks with the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance on plans for the sale of Bonds in the U.S. and other countries.

Mr. H. Montor

Mr. Montor said upon arrival that the new series of Bonds would be issued on April 1, and would be on sale in other countries also, including Chile, Brazil, Peru, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

The visitor, who left the airfield direct for Jerusalem, was met by Minister of Labour Golda Myerson, Mr. Shmuel Bendor, of the Foreign Ministry, representing Mr. Sharett; and Mr. P. Sapir, Director General of the Ministry of Finance.

Georg Landauer Dies

The death of Dr. Georg Landauer, in New York yesterday, has been reported.

One of the founders of Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa, Dr. Landauer came to this country in the late 1920's at the invitation of Mr. Joseph Sprinzak, then a member of the Jewish Agency Executive in charge of labour and immigration. He made his home in Jerusalem.

A leader in the younger ranks of German Zionism, combining the qualities of an executive and an exacting theoretician, with the coming of Hitler Dr. Landauer and a group of friends devoted themselves to rescue work, and in more recent years to restitution claims.

In this connection, he made numerous trips to Germany.

No Pessimism On Indo-China War

SAIGON, Saturday (Reuter).—The French Secretary of State for the Associated States of Indo-China, M. Marc Jacquet, told newsmen today before leaving for France that despite Vietminh's thrust in northern Laos, he did not consider that Indo-China's military situation warranted any pessimism.

His visit to Indo-China had two aims, he said:

Firstly, to determine on the spot how to safeguard the social, economic and cultural interests of the French community in Indo-China at forthcoming negotiations with Vietnam's Government on Vietnamese independence.

Secondly, to urge the Vietnamese Government to send their delegation to Paris as soon as possible to open these negotiations.

M. Jacquet expressed his satisfaction that Vietnamese Nationalists now seemed to show more trust in France after having for some time doubted her sincerity when promising independence to Vietnam.

U.S. Aid for War In Indo-China — $2,500m.

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UP). — Mr. Harold E. Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday on the Administration's request for another $3,500m. in aid to friendly nations.

Chairman Alexander H. Wiley said after the closed session that the figure included $2,500m. for military aid and support for the fighting in Indo-China. The remainder, he said, was for economic and technical assistance to Spain, Greece, Turkey, South America, and Asia.

U.S. Offers to Repair Damaged Czech Plane

NUREMBERG, Saturday (UP). — The U.S. Air Force today offered to repair a damaged Czech training plane which crash-landed near here, so that its two-man Czech crew could fly back to Czechoslovakia.

The Aero-49 plane, with a colonel and a corporal aboard, landed on a farm near here last night when it ran out of gasoline.

Both men told the American authorities they wanted to return immediately to their base, believed to be at Pilsen. A U.S. Air Force spokesman said that both the men and the plane would be returned, in accordance with their wishes.

POPE IMPROVING

ROME, Saturday (Reuter). — A Vatican communique today announced that the improvement noted in the Pope's condition last night had been maintained.

Syria's Unrest Strains Relations With Neighbours

The unrest in Syria which has lasted over a week has strained her relations with two neighbouring states — the Lebanon and Iraq — while two more Arab states — Saudi Arabia and Egypt — attempted to mediate between the disputing parties.

The Syrian army junta on Friday took drastic steps simultaneously against its two neighbours, having previously warned them several times "not to meddle in Syria's internal affairs." It closed its Lebanese border, and it expelled the Iraqi Military Attache in Damascus.

The closing of the border followed upon alleged continued incitement in the Beirut press against the present Damascus regime and the Lebanon's permitting the convention of an all-Lebanese Druze conference in Beirut on Thursday.

The convention, representing some 60,000 Lebanese Druze, voiced its condemnation of General Shishakly's actions against the Jebel Druze community.

The border was reopened yesterday after mediation by the Saudi Arabian Minister to Damascus, Emir Abdul Aziz Ibn Zeid.

The expulsion of the Iraqi Military Attache, Col. Saleh Mahdi, was based on the charge that he had intervened in Syria's internal affairs. The Baghdad Government immediately reacted by expelling Syria's Military Attache in Iraq, Col. Talib Dashistani.

Meanwhile, General Shawkat Shukeiry, Syrian Chief of Staff, told a press conference in Damascus on Friday that all was quiet in Jebel Druze and that the collection of illegal arms was proceeding without opposition. He said that Sultan Pasha Atrash, earlier reported detained, was free in his village of El Kiryah.

Egypt took an active hand in Syrian affairs when General Nagib ordered Abdul Rahman Azzam, former Secretary General of the Arab League, to proceed to Damascus to mediate between Shishakly on the one hand and the detained political leaders and Druze notables on the other.

In Baghdad, renewed efforts to convene a special session of the Arab League to deal with the events in Syria were made by Premier Fadel Jamali.

(Reuter, UP, ANA, NEABS)

KASHMIR ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR INDIA

LONDON, Saturday. — The Kashmir Legislative Assembly voted today to join India, according to an All India radio cast monitored here.

The Kashmir territory has been the subject of long and protracted disputes at the United Nations and was the scene of frequent racial rioting between Hindus and Moslems. According to Radio Pakistan, the Kashmir Prime Minister, in proposing the motion of union with India, said that not even the Security Council could change their decision to strengthen their bonds with India. *(Reuter)*

Sharett Lists Defence, Upbuilding, Call to Jewry as Nation's Tasks

Defence of the State and its upbuilding, and conveying the message of the Hebrew revival to the Jewries of the Diaspora, were the cardinal tasks facing Israel today, declared the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, at a reception in his honour by the Jerusalem Branch of Mapai on Friday evening.

"We are under the imperative of maintaining both military and political defence of our State," said the Prime Minister.

They had to repel aggression from whatever quarter, while watching over their greatest achievement — sovereignty — in order to hand it on to coming generations. In projecting their military and diplomatic defences they had always to remember that there was but a single, and unique, Jewish State in the world; they would remain always a comparatively small nation, surrounded by alien peoples and for the time being, hostile ones.

Imports, Exports

As yet (Mr. Sharett continued) they were only at the beginning of economic building and beset with many problems, among them balanced economy both in income and expenditure and in imports and exports.

"We have to bring the word of the State of Israel to every Jew, wherever he may be, to draw him near to us first of all in his heart. We must remember that the message of the State and of its progress reaches our brethren everywhere, including those living in lands where they are not free to express their feelings. Let us fill this message with living content and strengthen the bonds.

"I am a member of the Mapai Party and was chosen by it. I am proud of my having been a member of the Party from its inception, and even before, and of its decisive place in the life of the generation. But as Prime Minister I see myself as representative of the people, and one called upon to minister to the whole people.

"Our hand is stretched out to all Parties prepared genuinely to cooperate with us in the conduct of the affairs of the State. When the Government was established, all were summoned; nobody was brushed aside. We see in the coming together of parties to help bear the burden jointly, both a democratic compulsion and a supreme national asset, designed to help us all fulfilling the task of our generation. We particularly regret that the Mapam refused to come in and bend its shoulder to the common burden."

On the change of Government Mr. Sharett said; "There had departed from office a great statesman, (Mr. Ben Gurion) whom the Labour Movement had been privileged to raise up in its midst, whom they had seen grow to full stature to meet great challenges; a man in whom a burning and powerful creative spirit was present to seek and obtain the impossible, a comrade dowered with qualities that penetrated others and in turn inspired them to venture on daring undertakings. He has now taken upon himself the right to retire, to seek solitude and contemplation, to live the life of a normal citizen engaged in pioneering endeavour.

"Who can tell what may yet proceed from his hand and to what goal he may still bring us all.

A Blossoming Fruit

"This leadership which I have shouldered is a fruit blossoming out of the desires and dreams of all the people which compel the individual to press out from himself the limit of his ability and capability, in order to satisfy even a little of the mighty needs of this collective will." Mr. Sharett ended.

Mr. D. Lipov, Secretary of the Jerusalem Branch of Mapai, expressed the greetings of the Jerusalem Branch to Mr. Sharett who, he said, has followed two great comrades, the late Chaim Arlosoroff and Mr. David Ben Gurion.

Dr. Giora Josephthal, in a tribute to Mr. Sharett, said he represented the Zionism of statehood, which builds on the strength gathered from the public will.

More than 1,500 persons packed the new Mapai hall, and overflowed into the courtyard, where loud-speakers relayed the proceedings.

Apply Sanctions If Egypt Balks, Eban Says at UN

Council Adjourns Until Feb. 15

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter) —The Security Council adjourned until February 15 yesterday after hearing Ahmed e-Din Abdul Razek of Egypt reply to Mr. Eban.

The Egyptian delegate asserted that since September, 1951, "not one single ship, not one consignment of cargo has been confiscated by Egypt."

"Since September 1951, out of 32,047 ships which passed through the Canal, only 55 ships were visited and searched."

He denied the Israel allegation that Egypt had promulgated a new decree on January 25, 1954, preventing the "passage of ships to the Israel port of Eilat."

Regarding the Israel allegation that Egypt had added foodstuffs to the list of contraband and had thus deprived the Israel population of food, Abdul Razek declared that the measures adopted applied only to foodstuffs designed for the Israel armed forces.

On the legal aspect, he said that the rights of Egypt were in conformity with the Constantinople Convention of 1888. They were based on sound principles of international law. The legal argument presented by Egypt to the Security Council in 1951 had never been challenged by any authority.

President Intervenes

He described the 1951 resolution as a "political decision" aimed at easing the tension in the Middle East. That was the explanation given at the time by all delegations, including that of the United Kingdom, he said.

Abdul Razek said he would answer the Israel speech more fully at a later time.

The Council President, Mr. Leslie Munro of New Zealand, interpreting strictly the understanding arrived at on Thursday that there should not be simultaneous discussion of Israel's complaint against Egypt and Egypt's complaints against Israel, intervened during the speeches of both Mr. Eban and Abdul Razek to stall off any reference to the Auja case.

Mr. Edward Rizk, of the Lebanon, saying that Israel had attacked in violent terms the Egyptian thesis of self-defence, added that Abdul Razek was merely trying to defend the thesis.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, of the Soviet Union, also supported the Egyptian delegate's right to "mention" the other case. In answer, Mr. Munro said the understanding had to be observed and warned that he would rule the Egyptian delegate out of order if he referred to the Auja case.

Eventually, Abdul Razek consented, in answer to Mr. Munro's appeal for cooperation with the Council, to omit the reference he was going to make, and the incident closed with smiles all around.

Minister Resigns

The Egyptian Minister of Commerce, Hilmi Bahjat Badawi, has resigned on account of poor health, Cairo Radio reports. President Nagib has accepted the resignation.

'Cancel All Canal Restrictions'

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday. — Israel formally warned the Security Council yesterday that Egypt's continuation of hostile acts, based on the assertion that a state of war exists, in prolonged and deliberate defiance of the Security Council's resolution, clearly creates the kind of situation to which enforcement of measures laid down in Chapter VII should apply.

(Chapter VII deals with sanctions to enforce Security Council resolutions on acts threatening the peace and acts of aggression.)

Ambassador Abba Eban, head of the Israel Delegation, presenting the Israel complaint against the Egyptian Suez and Eilat blockade in a 10,000 word address, told the Council that "my Government believes that the Security Council should take such measures in response to Egypt's violation unless it receives assurances in these debates that the restrictions will be cancelled immediately."

Losses to Israel

He opened by pointing out that the losses and the danger inflicted without justice or law upon Israel and other countries had grown to the proportions of an international outrage, "a rebellion not only against the Armistice Agreement and the U.N. Chief of Staff, but also against the Security Council itself."

Mr. Eban said that Israel calls on the Council to consider "immediate action to prevent all belligerent practices and restrictions both in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Eilat." He declared; "We urge the Council to safeguard its own dignity by rescuing its previously adopted resolutions from contempt.

"We consider that the Security Council cannot pass over, without the strongest censure, the fact that its verdicts have been defied for so long. We hold on this occasion that the Security Council should not be content with vigorous expression of its desires, which I am certain will be forthcoming, but that it should also establish such machinery as will enable it to follow up the course of its resolution and to receive regular reports on the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of its behests."

Israel will Press

Mr. Eban told the Council, "in calling for total cancellation of all these restrictions, old and new, which have already been the subject of Security Council categorical opposition, my Government dedicates itself to the prosecution of this case to the ultimate limit.

"Israel will continue to press the matter until such time as these restrictions are totally abandoned."

In a carefully detailed and documented statement, the Ambassador outlined the entire history of Israel complaints on the Suez Canal blockade from 1948,

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 3)

Egypt Tells Council Auja Case 'Urgent'

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Government has instructed its U.N. representative to ask the Security Council to consider as an "urgent case" its complaint about Israel violations at Auja, in the demilitarized zone of southern Palestine, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Referring to Israel's complaint against Egypt, now before the Council, he said that only three ships had been inspected in the Gulf of Akaba by the Egyptian authorities and that nothing had been confiscated.

Jordanians Shoot, Loot in Triangle

Jordan soldiers crossed into Israel near Baka el Gharbiya, in the Little Triangle, and made off with 64 sheep and goats on Friday afternoon, it is reported from Haifa. The flock is valued at IL.3,000. The shepherd, Kamil ben Mahmoud, 20, from nearby Umm el Kutub, pursued the soldiers to regain his flock and has not been seen since.

Also on Friday, a Jordanian who was ploughing in Israel territory near Battir, in the Jerusalem Corridor, was detained, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

On Thursday, a border patrol opened fire and put to flight a group of marauders who tried to enter Mishmar Ayalon settlement, near Ramle. Tracks of three men led to the border near Latrun.

NEABS reported yesterday that the three Jordan villagers who were arrested near Battir last week, were repatriated to Jordan through the Mandelbaum Gate on Friday.

The station further stated that a group of Israelis attempted to steal a herd of cattle from a village in the Demilitarized Zone which borders on Syria. The group was said to have been driven off by fire.

GAZA SCHOOLBOYS ARRESTED IN NEGEV

MIGDAL ASCALON, Saturday (ITIM). — Four 15 to 17-year-old students from the seventh form of the Gaza secondary school were arrested on the road to Zikim, in the Northern Negev, yesterday. When found by a village watchman, they said that they had been on a walking tour with other classmates but had lost their way and wandered over the border.

They were taken by a kibbutz truck to the nearest police station. They were in possession of students cards from their school, English and Arabic textbooks, and a small sum of Egyptian money.

Britain Seen Fully Behind Israel

The London correspondent of the British-controlled Near East Arab Broadcasting Station reported yesterday that it was clear that the British delegation to the U.N. Security Council will fully support the Israel complaint.

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Social & Personal

Mr. A. Abramov, the Soviet Minister, visited kibbutz Mishmar Haemek on Friday.

Mr. Reuben Shari, M.K., and Mapai member of the Jerusalem Municipal Council, is expected to leave the Hadassah Hospital early this week, after an operation on his leg following an accident. Mr. Shari will be confined to his home for some weeks.

Mr. Mordecai Kidron, Deputy Head of the Israel Delegation to the U.N., returned to New York by El Al on Friday, after a short personal visit. Also aboard the plane were Mr. P. Eliav, First Secretary at the Embassy in Washington, and Mr. Y. Levit, Consul for Economic Affairs at the Consulate General in New York.

Aluf Moshe Zadok has been appointed Commander, Northern Command, as of February 2. He replaces Aluf-Mishne Assaf Simhoni, who has been granted leave for study.

The British Consul-General in Jerusalem, Mr. Thomas Wikeley, paid a courtesy visit on Mayor Y. Kariv, on Friday.

The Vice President of the Hebrew University and Mrs. Evenari entertained Dr. Salvador and Mrs. Kibrick and Miss Kibrick of Buenos Aires at dinner at the Israel Touring Club last Wednesday.

Arrivals by El Al from the U.S. on Friday included Mr. Benzion Argov, Income Tax Commissioner, returning from a private visit, and Mr. Meir Hartman, Director of Amidar.

Mr. Michael Elitzur, Foreign Ministry Press Officer, has gone on vacation. Mr. Leo Savir will replace him.

1,000 ROOMS FOR SPRING TOURISTS

By a Special Correspondent

About 1,000 rooms of international tourist standard will be ready for the season beginning this spring. To aid hotels in providing adequate tourist facilities, the Treasury loaned them IL.522,000 through the General Mortgage Bank in 1953. This brings to IL.1.9m. the sum loaned by the Government to hotel companies.

In its annual report, the General Mortgage Bank revealed that development loans to hotels were the first in which the stipulation was introduced that the Treasury shall have the right to acquire shares in the companies at an agreed price against granting them further loans. However, the private shareholders of the companies have been granted the right to acquire the shares back from the Treasury at a "real price," up to two years after their sale.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ **Lecture:** —
"The New Distance Scale of the Universe," Dr. D.V. Zaitachek, Jerusalem Amateur Astronomers' Association. Ratisbonne Building, 8.15 p.m.

★ **Archaeology:** —
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Paintings by Melitta Schiffer and David Wittman, auspices: The Israel Painters and Sculptors Association. Artists House, 9-1, 2-5 p.m.
New Acquisitions: Engravings by Hogarth, the 18th century English satirist. Exhibit of the month: "Three Women in a Glade," 1924, by Paul Serusier. Oil, Cardboard. Exhibition of Modern Mexican prints lent by the National Museum of Mexico and other collectors. Peruvian ceramic ware. Reproductions from Latin-American civilisations before the Spanish conquest. National Museum Bezalel, 9-1, 2-5.

★ **Tour:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
100 Years of Dutch Painting. Museum, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

★ **Theatres:** —
"Pygmalion," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8 p.m. (tickets sold out).
Habimah, "Escapade", Habimah Theatre, 8 p.m. (tickets sold out).

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
"Leonardo da Vinci—the artist and the man of science", reproductions and photographs, also original paintings and drawings of the Renaissance — Municipal Museum. Town Hall — 10-1, 4-6.

PETAH TIKVA

★ **Theatre:** —
De-Re-Mi, "Countess Maritza," 8.30 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Today at 2, 6.30 & 8.30
ARNON: Sallee Beware.
EDEN: The Girl Who Had Everything.
EDISON: House of War.
ORGIL: So Long at The Fair.
ORION: The African Queen.
ORNA: The Garden of Allah.
STUDIO: The Third Man.
ZION: My Cousin Rachel.

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Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by BIZET
Tickets: Hoim, 67 Allenby Rd. Tel. 6915; "Kasaf" 92 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5565, and at the Habimah box office.

From Friday's Press :

Council Must Implement New Ruling Against Suez Blockade

Drawing attention to the fact that as far back as August 1951 the Security Council ruled that Egypt's blockade of the Suez Canal was illegal, "Davar" (Histadrut) remarks that our present complaint to the Council is really a double one, since it concerns Egypt's non-compliance as well as its recent aggressive measures. At any rate, should the Council reaffirm its ruling, it must also discuss ways and means of implementing it. Egypt's rulers, pledged already to continue their violations, must choose between sabre-rattling for home consumption and respect for international law.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that the present debate will be a real test for the Security Council. Accepting the Egyptian allegation that a decision of the Security Council does not bind the sides in a dispute, would introduce utter anarchy in international relations. The acts of piracy committed by the Egyptian Government and its sworn intentions to intensify its maritime war against Israel reveal the true nature of Mr. Dulles' "pillar of stability in the Middle East."

In a first leader "Zmanim" (Progressive) surveys the achievements of Israel exports. It then deals with the impending municipal elections in Nazareth, in which 9,500 residents have the right to vote. The paper commends the Government for its decision to allow an elected municipality instead of the present appointed one, but notes the many difficulties in the way of an election: protests about the composition of an elections committee, mutual suspicion among the various political, religious and ethnic groups, demonstrations staged by the Communists, etc. The paper stresses that attitudes towards the Arab minority should not be dictated by partisan interests nor by the wish to make political capital out of it.

National Importance

"Haboker" (General Zionist) says that the forthcoming budget debate will be of decisive national importance and that we should not follow in the tradition of past routine discussions. The paper calls for drastic cuts in administration costs and in the range of Government services, emphatically rejecting all new taxes, be they "disguised" or not. "Hador" (Mapai) writes that the most important consideration in preparing the budget is price stabilization. At the same time the paper expresses the opinion that there is yet a far cry from the present budget to the ultimate stage of economic independence through the reduction of the standard of living.

Although small sums have mostly been involved, "Ha'aretz" (Independent) thinks the several cases of embezzlement in municipalities give reason for concern. The paper says that employees are not supervised closely enough. M. Wilner, writing in "Kol Ha'am" (Communist), criticizes Mapam for declaring recently that Israel is entitled to reparations from both Germanies. "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) goes on with its polemics in connection with the proposed amendment to the Law of Return.

Eban Before Security Council

(Continued from Page 1)

and the history of the Security Council's action in the matter. In the course of this presentation, he refuted the Egyptian assertion that a state of war still exists between Egypt and Israel, justifying blockade measures.

He told the Council that since its resolution of 1951, "Egypt's defiance has been comprehensive and complete. Not the slightest notice has been taken of Security Council findings and decisions."

Describing the extended blockade measures by Egypt, Mr. Eban denounced Egyptian action in the Gulf of Eilat, saying, "the Egyptian Government has acted like highway robbers at a narrow crossroads, dictating its will on those who pass to and fro.

"It should again be made clear that the blockade works principally through the very existence of the regulations and the consequent deterrent effects, he said, and only secondarily through actual assaults and confiscations. Having no means to overcome the force at the disposal of the Egyptian authorities, the maritime nations have been reluctantly compelled to respect the very restrictions which they and the U.N. totally oppose."

Millions of Dollars Lost

The Ambassador showed how tens of millions of dollars had been lost by Israel and other countries as a result of Egyptian piracy.

The relatively few actual confiscations were not an index of Egypt's successful and flagrant transgressions, he said. "It is like an armed robber saying that few people pass along his route these days, and he therefore seldom has to use his gun."

Since the adoption of the 1951 resolution, Mr. Eban continued, the regulations it denounced had been retained in full force, with the result that deterrent blockades had been increasingly tightened. "The number of active cases of intervention against ships of many countries has increased. Restrictions have been extended to the Gulf of Akaba. New restrictions have been imposed in the Suez Canal. Wider categories of goods have been brought under abusive practices of visit, search and seizure.

"There can be no question that if Ethiopia or any country in Asia or Africa, desires trade with Israel, whether through Suez or Akaba, and if Italy, Greece or Denmark wishes to make shipping available to such trade, then it is an encroachment by Egypt upon the sovereignty of those countries when it attempts to impose on them a policy of boycott and blockade.

"The blockade practice is ruled out by Article II,2 of the Armistice Agreement, by the interpretations of the Agreement given by Dr. Ralph Bunche and by General William Riley, and by the Security Council resolutions of August 11, 1949, November 17, 1950 and September 1951.

Mr. Eban refuted the Egyptian claim that the blockade was justified because a state of war existed between Egypt and Israel. The Armistice Agreements, as well as Security Council resolutions, specifically forbade the continuation and resumption of any hostile act.

"When Egypt wishes to import arms or declines to sign a peace treaty, it claims virtually that no state of war ever existed," said Mr. Eban. "When it comes to searching desperately for legal grounds on which to justify the blockade, a full-grown state of war springs into miraculous existence."

The Israel delegate warned the council that it faces a "supreme test of its own authority."

"Never before in any issue affecting the Middle East has a Security Council decision on matters of peace and security been thus comprehensively defied."

He added, "If the authority of the Security Council as final arbiter of armistice disputes were to be shattered by Egyptian intransigence, the central pillar of the armistice system would crumble away at the very moment when that system is in most need of stronger support."

(Leader, — Page 4)

17 Spanish Anarchists Get Prison Terms

MADRID, Saturday (Reuter). — Sentences ranging from one to 15-year imprisonment were passed today on 17 Anarchists and a Monarchist ex-army officer, charged before a military court here with military rebellion and illegal propaganda.

The Monarchist, Don Cardo Andrade, a former Major on General Franco's staff during the Spanish Civil War, was sentenced to six years and four months' imprisonment on charges of military rebellion and possessing a revolver without a licence.

He was said to have contacted the illegal Anarchist organization to which the 17 other accused belonged.

Britons Win Prize For Radio Proximity Fuse

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Seven English scientists who claim that they and not the Americans invented the radio proximity fuse, described as the most important invention of World War II, were today awarded £15,000 between them by the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 497 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.8, 48.9 & 522 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m. Turkish: 11.30 p.m. 6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.10 Morning Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down. 12.00 N. Music at Noon (R). 12.10 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down. 5.15 p.m. Service from the Greek Catholic Church, Haifa. 4.00 Shorts (R). 4.40 Piano Recital: Gideon Rosenzaften. 5.00 Tea Time Music (R). 5.40 Children's Hour. 7.00 Kol Yisrael String Orchestra. Conductor: Haman Schlesinger: Concerto grosso (Vivaldi); Suite for Strings (Mirler). 7.30 Talk. 7.40 Interlude. 7.45 "What's New in Schmen." 8.00 "Wells of Work." 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.45 Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Symphony No. 29 (Mozart). Conductor: Leonard Bernstein: Classical Symphony (Prokofieff). Conductor: Rahul Kobelik. 9.30 Miniatures. 10.00 Vocal Recital: Sarah Ya'ari. 10.20 Variety. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

(499, 229, 216, 48.9 M.)

English News: 1.45 p.m.; 10.15 p.m.

4.00 p.m. Music for Sunday (R). 4.40 Chess. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.20 Story. 5.35 Cantoral Recordings. 5.45 Talmud Lesson. 6.15 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 49.9 & 480 M.): French: 6.30 p.m. Ladino: 7.00 p.m. Yiddish: 7.30 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.9 M.): 11.15 News. 11.22 Personal Column. 11.30 "In Rehearsal."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 226 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 6.55 Entrance Ticket. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.45 Sports. 8.00 Chamber Music. 8.20 News. 8.45 Evening Tunes. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Echoes from the World.

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Nahariya Dairy Seeks Foreign Market

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAHARIYA, Saturday. — The Strauss Dairy expects to export 400 tons of cheese to Britain and the U.S. in the next two years and thus earn $130,000 in foreign currency needed to increase capacity, Mr. Z. Leiman, company manager, said here recently. In 1953, the dairy's produce was valued at nearly IL.1m., he added.

Seventy per cent of the raw materials needed to make 32 different dairy products is of local origin and percentage of imported raw materials is declining, he stated.

Productivity in the dairy is 30% above similar enterprises he had seen abroad, Dr. R. Strauss, founder and director of the company, pointed out. The number of workers had increased from one in 1937 to 81 today, most of them newcomers.

Efficient and sanitary production methods are aided by up-to-date equipment from the U.S. and Germany, the latter obtained under the German restitution laws. Plastic wrappings for cheese would soon be used, he forecast.

The enterprise represents an investment of IL.350,000, more than two thirds in foreign currency. To increase production facilities, another IL.165,000 is needed. Of this sum, the company would raise IL.110,000 and sought the balance through a Government Development loan.

Kurdaneh Output Up By Third

The output of the Kurdaneh Textile Company increased by over one third in 1953, it is revealed by figures published in the Company's prospectus for the issue of IL.587,030 bearer debentures.

The primary purpose of the new issue is for the extension of the Company's facilities, including the addition of new winding, weaving, dyeing and finishing machinery, the construction of new buildings, and for an increase in its working capital. At a later stage, it is planned to add a spinning and a tailoring department.

The weaving department, which started in 1953, is now working in three shifts, producing, on a job basis, for the "Ata" Company, of which Kurdaneh Ltd. is a subsidiary. Approximately 87% of the output of the dyehouse has also been destined for the parent company.

Dyehouse Processing

In 11 months of 1953 the dyehouse processed 7.32m. metres, as compared with 5.63m. metres for the preceding three years. The output of the weaving department was 1.63m. metres.

The capacity of the dyehouse, when working in three shifts, would make possible a production increase of 25%, and, with the addition of certain machinery, by 50%. It is expected that in connection with the increased output of Ata, the 1954 output will reach 10m.

The debenture issue, which has been taken up by the APB investment company on behalf of a syndicate of banks which it heads, has been readily subscribed to by the public and is to be introduced to the stock exchange.

The debentures are to bear 7% interest for the four years 1954-58, and 8% from 1959. In 1959, they are to be redeemed by the Company at par during a period no longer than 10 years.

During the period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1958, the debentures will be convertible into ordinary shares "C" of the Company (which have no voting rights) upon payment of a cash premium of 25¼%.

Total value of the Company's output for last year was IL.1.59m., as against IL.1.02m. during 1952.

The Company's Balance Sheet for the end of 1952 showed a fairly liquid financial position, with creditors and provisions, including taxation reserves and proposed dividends, at IL.351,000. Current assets were 528,000, of which IL.253,000 were stocks of materials and IL.155,000 the Ata Ltd. debt. Fixed assets were shown, after revaluation at the IL.1-$1 rate, to be IL.1.69m.

For the year 1952, a dividend of 10% has been paid, and premium shares to the extent of 15% distributed on the paid-up capital by that date.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Batish, 5 Strauss, 2911. Levant, 5 Julian's Way, 4856. TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366. Reithlatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Fraenkel: 28 King George, 6721. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24094. Macrabi, Kav Maccabi Qr., 67367. JAFFA: Sa'ad 24 Sd. Yerushalayim, 80145. RAMAT GAN: Heral, 54 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Britut, 7 Syrkin. HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 3211. Hakohav, 28 Wadi Salib. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. G. Krauss, 29 Gaza, 3060. Dr. M. Moses, 25 King George, 2780. TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 20288. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65. HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Haneviim, 2434. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6882. Dr. L. Srilnat, 105 Jaffa, 6446.

THE WEEK AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet Weekend Highlighted By 18-Point Bank Leumi Drop

TEL AVIV. — Markets were again quiet with limited turnovers and without considerable fluctuations. Tavei Dollar changed hands at slightly lower levels, finishing on the balance 11 pruta below last week's price. In other state loans too there was a slight downward trend, and 3½% Shitrei Erech and Milve Milhamah lost some ground. The most conspicuous change during the week was the drop by 18 points of Bank Leumi shares which closed on Thursday at 206%.

The Sterling securities section also was quiet, with Potash ordinary shares and Palestine Electric, Israel Register, gaining some 5 points, while Potash Preference and Pal. Electric, London Register, remained practically unchanged. Jerusalem Electric shares, however, lost some 3 points during the week.

A slight setback was noticed in the textile shares field, where Ata and Kurdaneh issues lost about 2 points, but Kurdaneh debentures kept their price, improving slightly to 111½% on Thursday. Assis & Bejerano Bros. shares dropped by 6½ points during the week, and Pal. Cold Storage debentures and a number of others also were on the declining side.

Nesher "B" debentures fluctuated, but improved on balance by 4 points to 153% on Thursday, while "A" debentures remained unchanged. On Thursday morning, debenture-holders meetings (one meeting for "A" and the other for "B" debentures) took place at the Nesher office in Yagur. The proposed change in the terms of the "A" debentures, according to which "Portland" cement was substituted for "S" cement, was accepted and, accordingly, the calculation will be made on the basis of "Portland" cement with an increase in price of IL.1.940 per ton.

The proposal of the Company for a similar change between "S" and "Portland" cement on "B" debentures is conditional upon the bondholders accepting the Company's view that bondholders shall be liable to pay the excise. This proposal was, contrary to the proposal for "A" debentures, not recommended by the trustees (A.P.B. Investment Co., Ltd.), and the representatives of the bondholders themselves strongly opposed it. The meeting was therefore closed without the Company's proposal being accepted, while the chairman stated that it will be up to the Company and/or trustees to call a new meeting in due course.

On Friday, Tavei Dollar improved by six to seven pruta, while Nesher "A" debentures improved by one point and the "B" debentures by two points. The trustee for the Nesher debentures will shortly issue a statement.

Palestine Potash ordinary shares dropped by 3½ points, while the Palestine Electric issues, P.L.D.C. shares, Africa-Palestine Investment shares and Assis and Bejerano shares dropped by one point.

LONDON. — Most sections managed to maintain reasonable firmness. Foreign bonds, especially Japanese, advanced on the latest Anglo-Japanese trade agreement, and Greeks and Rumanians were in heavy demand. German bonds, on the other hand, were dull. Kaffirs were mainly quiet awaiting monthly returns.

Reuters Daily Index for industrials was 157.4 against 156.3 last week.

NEW YORK. — After an easier trend at the beginning of the week, stocks improved considerably later on, with rails leading the way and motor issues featuring strongly. The demand for rails carried that group to their best level since August 21, 1953. Market experts saw the rail leadership as highly favourable since that group lagged behind the January advance which lifted industrials within a shade of their 24 years highs.

Dow Jones Averages for 30 industrials was 292.32 against 292.22 last week, and for 20 rails 102.10 against 100.73.

GOLD. — The report of the Randall Commission on American economic foreign policy appears to have dispelled lingering hopes that the U.S. would be induced to change its attitude on the gold price. Although the Report makes a number of suggestions regarding changes in American economic policies, an adjustment in the gold price is not among them. Indeed, the subject is not mentioned at all. Nevertheless, there appear to be still optimists who contend that the U.S. will have to agree to an increase in the gold price eventually.

Buying of gold on the free markets by long-range optimists is probably responsible for the price of this metal on the leading continental centres being maintained at slightly higher than the official price. Quotations this week were again $35.05:$35.25.

COMMODITIES.— In London, prices were firmer, with a rise in rubber, sugar and tin prominent. Reuters UK Commodity Index was 488.8 against 486.3 last week. A similar trend was noticed in New York Commodity markets, and the Dow Jones Spot Commodity Index was 177.19 as against 176.04 last week.

(By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.)

More Than $800,000 In Tires Exported

Tire exports passed the $800,000 mark in 1953, according to Ministry of Commerce and Industry figures released in Jerusalem.

The General Tire Co., according to the Ministry, exported $469,000 worth of tires, while Alliance Tires did $336,000 in export business in the 12-month period.

Religious Services

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Musrara Qr.): H.C., 8 a.m.: E.S., 6.30 p.m. Preacher, Canon H.R.R. Jones.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. J.G.L. Christie, M.C. M.O.A. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Nils Folke Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French, 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian, St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m., St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m. Mid-week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God, Mamillah Road, Corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6 p.m. All welcome. Brethren (Y.M.C.A., Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S. 7.30 p.m.

Hebrew Evangelisation Soc. Mission, (Musrara 59/13): 7 p.m. Hebrew: 8 p.m. English, German. Thursday: 7.30 p.m. English, German.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m. Friday: E.S. 6 p.m. Saturday: Bible Study 10 a.m.

Seventh Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Friday Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Saturday: M.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture Service in French, German, Bulgarian with translation in English.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 16/4 Moria St. Baka'a: Tuesday: 6.30 p.m.; Saturday: Bible Study, 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Elat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.P., 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Preacher Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B.2773.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's) Jaffa: M.S., 10 a.m., E.S., 7 p.m. St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish French Hospital: 8 a.m. Weekdays: 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

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SWISS certified nurse, leaving for Europe, willing to accompany tourists or patients. Write: No.23941, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

GRADUATE nurse, leaving for U.S.A. willing to accompany patients or tourists at any given date. Write: CL. 23963, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

YOUNG man, University graduate, fluent Hebrew, English, German, some French, experienced in general office management, correspondence, especially interested in books, libraries, seeks suitable position, location immaterial. Write No. 21266, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	54	2	13	11
Tiberias	53	3	20	19
Haifa Port	58	8	—	—
Natanya	64	7	16	15
Tel Aviv Port	68	8	15	15
Lydda Airport	61	3	18	17
Jerusalem	53	5	16	13
Beersheba	50	4	18	17
Eilat	46	11	30	19

FORECAST: Variable amounts of high and medium clouds.
*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

TURKEY HAS PLACED an order for $165,000 worth of pencils with Jerusalem Pencils Ltd. for 1954. In 1953 the company shipped $36,377 worth of pencils to Turkey.

* * *

YEHUDA ADRI, 29, of no fixed address, was detained while attempting to leave the country in the s.s. Negba on Thursday, when the exit permits in his Moroccan passport was found to be forged.

* * *

BURGLARS broke into the food store of Henry Melamed, in Rehov Eliyahu Hanavi, in Haifa lower town on Friday night, and made off with a quantity of bacon and a selection of various sausages, valued altogether at IL.800.

* * *

A SHORT DOCUMENTARY FILM of Israel's landscape and holy places, made by the Caravan Company, was shown in Tiberias yesterday to a private audience which included Minister of Commerce P. Bernstein and Mayor M. Tzahar.

Wealthier in J'lem Pay Rates at Door

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some of the wealthiest residents of Jerusalem received visits from the Municipal rate-collecting team on Thursday and Friday, and were persuaded to pay their debts on the spot, under threat of confiscation of their household goods.

Those unable to produce on the spot the considerable sums owed, running into thousands of pounds, promised to settle the account within two days. Their property will be impounded in case of failure to comply with the Law.

The team expects to track down all the important debtors, including wealthy landlords and cinema owners, during this week. Efforts are being made by the Rates Department to complete the examination of the several thousand applications for revision which had piled up because of the Municipal strike. The seven Appeals Committees are holding sessions every day.

Mapam Striving For 'Labour' Government

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM).—Mapam will leave no stone unturned in order to achieve the Labour coalition which loomed for a while during the negotiations with Mapai last month, Mr. M. Bentov and Mr. I. Ben-Aharon, Mapam M.K., said at a public meeting here last night.

Mr. Bentov said that, during the negotiations, Mapam's demands included redistribution of taxes; allocations of IL.15m. for unemployment relief and IL.10m. to foster agriculture and industry.

Mapai had refused to promise that no bases would be given to foreign powers nor would they promise to abolish military rule, Mr. Bentov said.

Mr. Ben-Aharon said that the chances of a Labour front were spoiled by "the man from Sde Boker," who "continuously ignores the 'purge' of the anti-Zionist elements from Mapam."

Spain Frost Spurs Israel Citrus Sales

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Citrus growers are enjoying a good season this year and foreign currency earnings have increased, Mr. Itzhak Rokach, Director General of Pardess Syndicate, said at the Commercial and Industrial Club here yesterday.

A severe frost in Spain, which is a big exporter of citrus, has assumed "catastrophic" proportions, spoiling an estimated 50% to 80% of the fruit. This had increased the demand for Israel fruit, Mr. Rokach said. He added that a frost like that which had hit Spain reduces the productivity of trees for at least three years, apart from killing some.

Mr. Rokach's subject was "A century of citriculture in this country." Citrus growing, he said, began a century ago with the purchase by Sir Moses Montefiore of a grove, where the Montefiore Quarter here is now situated.

The first exports, 100,000 crates, was made in 1887. By 1914 there were 30,000 dunams of citrus groves in Palestine. Between the two world wars, orange growers prospered, and before the War of Liberation there were 255,000 fruit bearing groves, of which 125,000 remained.

Mr. Rokach advocated speedy development of the citrus industry by energetic planting. He complained that the needed credit was not forthcoming.

Russia Ready to Buy Israel Fruit, Shoes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday. — Russia is now genuinely interested in foreign trade and has great potential markets for Israel exports, especially oranges, bananas and shoes, Mr. Z. Argaman, who recently served as Economic Adviser to the Citrus Mission in Moscow, told the Maritime and Economic Club yesterday.

During the present negotiations in Moscow, the delegation had met a much more realistic and efficient "trade climate," with far less red tape, he said.

Trade ties with the U.S.S.R. were important for Israel because of its nearness. There was now a good market for oranges. They have been brought into the popular price range by the Soviet authorities, which have lowered their price from 4.5 rubles per orange last year to 2.1 now. This move was part of the new Soviet policy to raise the standard of living, Mr. Argaman noted. While the Russians do not want grapefruit, they prefer Jaffa oranges to any other, he said.

Mr. Argaman thought that there was also a great potential market for our bananas in the U.S.S.R. For technical reasons they could not easily be marketed in the winter, but would be welcome in large quantities in the spring, provided they are sent in small shipments.

Israel, in return, could buy crude oil and fuel oil from Russia as well as coal, asbestos and other raw materials, with grain possible at a later stage, Mr. Argaman said.

MR. AND MRS. BARNES

Mr. David Barnes, described in an Itim report on Friday as El Al's representative in Tehran, is not connected with the Israel national airline but is the manager of a trading company there.

Mrs. Barnes, one of the three Israelis detained in Baghdad since January 3, was travelling on an Israel passport, even though she also enjoys Dutch citizenship.

Trade Leader Hits Malpractice, Policy Faults in Import Licences

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday. — "While it seems inconceivable that eggs or vegetables be imported, although they would cost only a fraction of local produce, import licences for industrial products are based on the erroneous assumption that it is worthwhile bringing them," Mr. M. Rosen, of the Manufacturers' Association Presidium, told Haifa manufacturers who met yesterday to consider problems of marketing local products.

If local products were expensive because of monopolistic trends in industry, they should not be protected against foreign competition, Mr. Rosen said. But if it is found that high prices were caused by prevailing conditions here, then the "made in Israel" label should be encouraged, irrespective of any comparison with dollar costs of goods bought abroad.

"We have no foreign currency, while Israel pounds are no more than tokens in our internal accounts," he said. Local production was a matter of life and death as the metal and textile industries had proved during the War of Liberation.

'14 Competent Authorities'

Mr. S. Kolton, the Association's representative on the public Local Product Advisory Committee, said that import licences were issued by no less than 14 "competent authorities." The Government was now preparing to centralize the licensing in one department to prevent damage to local industry.

A gap in the protective measures was made by plain swindling and circumvention of the law, Mr. Kolton declared. He cited examples of importers who brought silk on a raw cloth licence and corduroy instead of jute.

When an import application was rejected, it was often made again with the name of the item changed in order to baffle the authorities, he noted. Another way of getting round the Law was by importing unlicensed goods in the hope that they would be released after a fine was paid. This was frequently done by respected institutions, Mr. Kolton said.

Even when the goods are confiscated they are often auctioned to local merchants, thus reaching the market, sometimes even at a reduced price.

The solution was to found a company for re-export of unlicensed goods, he said.

Import 1,099 Cars In 9 Months of 1953

Jerusalem Post Reporter

One thousand and ninety-nine motor vehicles were imported during the first nine months of 1953, while there were 2,840 new registrations in the same period. The Minister of Communications told the Knesset last week. The difference was mainly due to sales of used vehicles from Army stocks, and to cars produced locally by Kaiser-Frazer. During this period, 121 Kaiser-Frazer cars were sold on the local market, about half of them as taxis and the rest for private use.

A comparison with the import figures for the corresponding months of 1952 shows that the number of motor vehicles purchased with Treasury foreign currency allocations dropped from 776 to 232, but there was only a slight decrease in the number of vehicles imported without allocation of foreign currency, as transfer of capital (430 cars and lorries), gifts (236 cars and lorries) and immigrants' belongings (125 cars and lorries). About 150 vehicles were purchased by local residents from tourists and foreign diplomats.

The decrease of imports mainly affected the supply of buses: 16 were imported as against 129 in the preceding year. No tractors were imported either in 1953 or in 1952.

70,000 Tons Turkish Wheat Ordered

LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday (ITIM). — Israel is to purchase 70,000 tons of wheat from Turkey from this year's harvest, under the clearing agreement between the two countries, Mr. N. Gilerman, Director of the Food Import Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Tsur, Head of the Food Import Payment Department of the Ministry of Finance, left by El Al yesterday for Istanbul in connection with this and other purchases.

The current commercial agreement between the two countries was automatically extended on February 1 for another year.

From Turkey, the two-man delegation will continue to West Germany for negotiations regarding the purchase of foodstuffs under the Reparations Agreement, and will later visit other countries in Europe, including Yugoslavia, to investigate possibilities of purchasing cattle, frozen meat and other foodstuffs.

ZIM Traffic Increase

HAIFA, Saturday. — Zim ships carried 61% of the 50,382 passengers who passed through Haifa port during 1953, the company announced here yesterday. The rest travelled in foreign ships.

Of the 7,158 immigrants who arrived through Haifa port during 1953, 85% came in Zim ships. There were 30,845 Zim passengers in 1953; in 1952 there were 27,573.

During 1953 Zim ships carried a total of 706,450 tons of cargo; in 1952 they carried only 298,000 tons. The cargo included 372,185 tons of imports, 84,391 tons of exports and 249,374 tons of tramp cargoes between foreign ports.

NO SCORE

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A surprising no score was the result today in a soccer game between Tel Aviv Maccabi, leader of League A, and Haifa Maccabi. The Tel Avivians played a conspicuously weak game.

The 2:0 victory of Petah Tikva Hapoel over Tel Aviv Betar placed the former in the second place in League A and demoted Petah Tikva Maccabi to third place. Ben David, inside-left of the winning team, scored both goals.

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Pardess Hanna Dials 999

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PARDESS HANNA, Saturday. —An urgent appeal to Police headquarters to establish a station in this village, which has 30% of all the crimes committed in the Samaria District, was voiced here recently by the Local Council Chairman, Mr. B. Schwartzman. He noted that a station had been promised as long as three years ago.

It was pointed out that thefts in groves and farms had grown by leaps and bounds since 14,000 new immigrants were settled in the neighbourhood. Pardess Hanna is the only village in the country, apart from frontier villages, which maintains a force of private guards for property.

Each resident over 18 years of age is taxed IL.30 a year to maintain this force.

P.E.C. and Workers Near Agreement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Employees of the Palestine Electric Corporation, who were to have struck tomorrow, postponed the stoppage until Tuesday, the Workers' Committee and the Histadrut announced in a joint statement here today.

They said that agreement with the P.E.C. had been reached "on all points except one," refusing to divulge what the point of controversy was.

The workers declared a warning strike a fortnight ago, demanding that the company sign a pensions scheme without the Government's prior approval, which the P.E.C. Company claimed it had to obtain.

The warning strike was not approved by the Histadrut, but the subsequent threat of strike was.

Diamond Cutters Refuse Strike Pay

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Diamond Cutting Works Federation has categorically refused to meet a Histadrut demand to pay its workers for the period of the strike which tomorrow enters its 14th day, it was learned tonight. The owners of the industry have, however, unofficially expressed their willingness to pay the last two cost-of-living increases while their quarrel with the Ministry of Finance is being arbitrated. Non-payment of the C-o-L allowance was the cause of the strike.

Agreement has already been reached between the workers and employers for arbitration under the chairmanship of Dr. W. Arnon, Controller of Diamonds, but the problem of payment for the strike is holding up a settlement.

Meanwhile, the Federation has expelled two small diamond cutting workshops, of a few labourers each, for conducting separate negotiations with the workers.

BUS FIRMS CLAIM DISCRIMINATION

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The managements of the Egged, Dan, and Hamekasher bus cooperatives met with the Ministers of Communications and Finance, at the Tel Aviv Kirya yesterday to discuss an increase in fares. They were promised a definite reply to their demands tomorrow evening.

Mr. Eshkol, who participated in the fares talks for the first time, heard from Mr. Saphir that he proposed to raise fares by 12½% to 15% and that this proposal was flatly rejected by the cooperatives. The Finance Minister reportedly claimed that it was detrimental to the country's economy to raise prices.

The cooperatives complained bitterly that they had been discriminated against in the general increases of prices in the past decade and announced that if their demand of a 22% increase was not met they would have to strike. They claimed that it did not in fact matter whether they struck or not; as their debts would bring transport to a standstill anyway. The managements are to meet for a final decision tomorrow morning.

It was learned tonight that they would agree to a 20% increase or within "one-an-a-half per cent" of that figure, but would go no lower. If that was not granted, a 24-hour strike would follow immediately.

Japan Diet Again in Uproar This Time Over 'Monkeys'

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuter). — Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida refused to apologize to the Diet (Parliament) yesterday for calling its members monkeys.

In an interview with the Japanese author Musei Tokugawa, the Premier was quoted as saying, "You need not go to the zoo to see monkeys. Just go to the Diet — there are plenty of monkeys there."

Premier Yoshida

Reproached in the Diet yesterday, Yoshida smiled and said he had the highest regard for all members of the Diet and his last thought was to insult them.

He sat down amid an uproar of shouts of "apologize."

A year ago, Yoshida's Liberal Government was defeated on a disciplinary motion after he called a Socialist member a "donkey."

The Government had to resign and there was a general election.

Mr. Yoshida has accepted an invitation to visit Britain during his coming tour of the U.S. and Europe, a Foreign Office spokesman in London said today. No exact date had been fixed for the visit.

HITCH-HIKER DIES IN HEAD-ON CRASH

REHOVOT, Saturday. — Eliahu Akabas, 30, of Moshav Emunim, near Migdal Ascalon, was killed yesterday morning in a collision between a tender in which he was hitch-hiking home and a truck on the coastal road near kibbutz Nitzanim. The crash was head-on and both vehicles were severely damaged. The drivers, who emerged unhurt, are held in custody.

Girl Disappears Before Engagement

A search for 16-year-old Mazal Levi, of the Sha'arei Rahamim quarter of Jerusalem, who disappeared on Wednesday, three days before her engagement party, is continuing. The Jordan delegates to the Mixed Armistice Commission have been asked to help.

Mazal was last seen by the Etzioni family, for whom she worked at their home in Yafe Nof, West of Jerusalem. She is of medium build, 160 cm. tall, has blond hair and brown eyes, and speaks Arabic and Hebrew. (Itim)

3 Spectators Hurt

Three men were injured, two seriously, when the roof of the building on which they were standing yesterday to view the football game at the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. sports field collapsed and they fell six metres to the ground.

Moshe Mizrahi, 24, and Eliezer Gabai, 21, were hospitalized, while Yitzhak Mizrahi, 30, was sent home after receiving first aid treatment at Magen David Adom.

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Ancient Samaritan Stone Found Inscribed with 7 Commandments

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Saturday. — An ancient Samaritan stone plaque with seven Commandments inscribed on it in Samaritan script, dating back more than a thousand years and possibly much more, was discovered yesterday while a sewage canal was being dug near Kfar Bilu.

Mr. Yaacov Uri, of the Government Antiquities Department, said that the find was very significant. The area had once been the centre of the Samaritans in the country. The plaque was found as part of a mosaic floor of what appeared to be a water cistern.

According to Mr. Uri, the cistern dates back to the Arab occupation and a builder then apparently used the plaque to adorn the floor of the structure.

Mr. Itzhak Ben-Zvi, who has done considerable research into the life of the ancient Samaritans, was informed of the find today. He asked for it to be brought to his study.

Knesset Building Suit Settled for IL. 260,000

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM).—The Tel Aviv Municipality is to pay IL.260,000 to the Rejwan brothers, owners of the Kessem cinema building here, according to a decision of the Relieving President of the District Court here, Dr. Z. Zeltner, yesterday.

The owners had claimed IL.1,425,000 from the Municipality for the requisitioning of the building, which had housed the Knesset before it moved to the Capital. The building was then taken over by the Municipality for its Council Hall.

Railway Worker Killed

HAIFA, Saturday. — Lapi Salem, 43, a railway worker from Nazareth, was fatally injured while coupling a wagon to a locomotive at the Tel Hanan rail crossing on Thursday evening. He was taken to the Rambam hospital where he died shortly after admission.

Abdullah Thought Lawrence a Liar

The late King Abdullah called Lawrence of Arabia a "liar and charlatan" when he first read the "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" 15 years ago, Youssef Hanna, editor of the Old City Daily, "A-Diffa," revealed on Friday.

Hanna, who said that he had translated portions of the book into Arabic for Abdullah, had been sworn to secrecy by the latter. Now, with the forthcoming publication by Mr. Richard Aldington of a book attacking Lawrence, Abdullah's true opinion of the desert leader can be revealed, Hanna wrote.

Abdullah had fought side by side with Lawrence when the Arabs revolted against the Turks in World War I.

Agency Brought 10,347 Immigrants in 1953

In the year 1953, 10,347 immigrants came under the auspices of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department. Of this number, 4,990 came from North Africa, 2,945 of them from Morocco, 606 from Tunisia and 224 from Libya.

Of the 2,793 immigrants who came from Asia, 1,109 were from Persia. Smaller numbers came from India (655), Iraq (375) and Turkey (207).

There were 1,521 immigrants from Western countries, including 774 from North and South America and 747 from Western Europe. The largest group (420) came from Argentina. The second largest group (146) came from England, while 129 were from the U.S., 117 from France, 100 from Germany and 73 from Brazil.

Altogether, 923 immigrants came from Eastern Europe, including 359 from Bulgaria, 225 from Poland, 224 from Hungary, 61 from Rumania and 32 from the Soviet Union.

On Friday, 118 immigrants, most of them from North Africa, arrived at Haifa in the s.s. Artza.

ANNIVERSARY. — Sixty-two cannon shots boomed from the Tower of London yesterday in a ceremony marking the second anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne.

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To Buyers of Mif'al Ha'payis Tickets

The great demand for tickets to the first drawing A/1954 leads to the presumption that also tickets to the second drawing will be sold out a few days before the drawing. In order to safeguard the rights of holders of tickets to the first drawing, it is hereby announced that February 22, 1954 at 6 p.m. is the last date on which to effect EXCHANGE. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the exchange of tickets after the above date.

MIF'AL HA'PAYIS MANAGEMENT

Avocado Does Not Grow On Orange Trees

One year oranges are successfully marketed. The year after grapefruits are in demand, and some other time it is lemons or avocado.
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Personal Notices

WITH DEEP SORROW WE ANNOUNCE THE UNTIMELY DEATH OF

Dr. GEORG LANDAUER,

co-founder and head of our organization for many years.

His life was dedicated to the implementation of the purest ideals of Zionism.

The Aliya from Central Europe mourns the loss of its creative teacher, its spiritual leader and its unrelenting patron.

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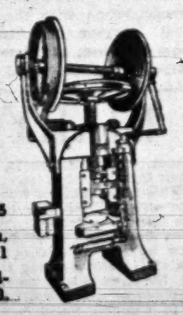

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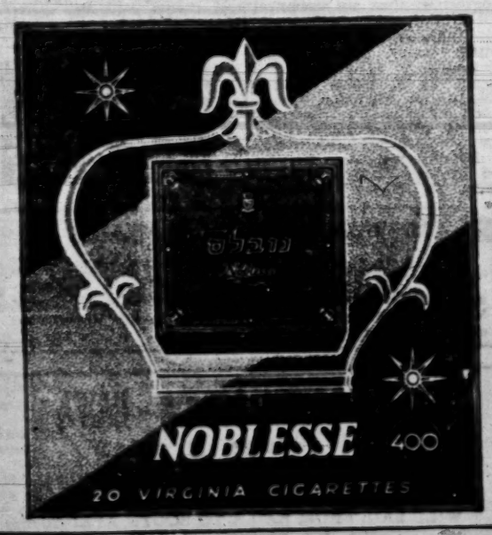

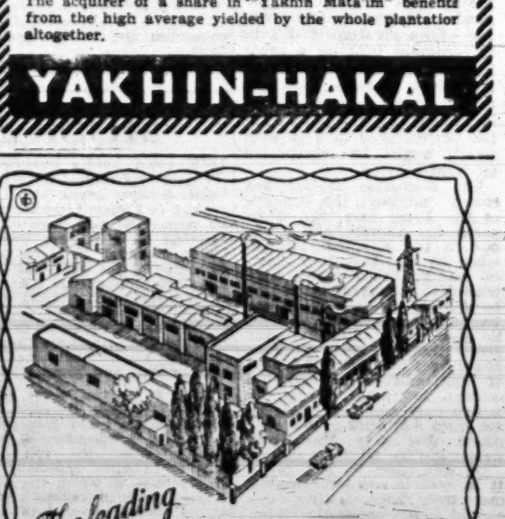

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PERILOUS DELAY

IT is to be hoped that the decision of the Security Council to put off for another ten days further discussion of Israel's protest over the Egyptian blockade of Suez and their piratical actions in the Gulf of Akaba will not be the harbinger of a long drawn series of delays which will rival the procrastination by the same body over the Syrian complaint over the Jordan River development scheme which, in the end, finished in complete futility.

The issue of Suez, unlike Bnot Yaacov, is no artificially engendered complaint maliciously brought forward with the declared object of holding up indefinitely work of peaceful development by the exploitation of vaguely defined propositions in an Armistice Agreement. Israel's complaint over Suez touches the very heart of the principle of the peaceful passage of the world's merchant marine upon its lawful occasions over the established trade routes of the world. It goes even further, for the Suez blockade by Egypt does more, violating as it does the international charter of the Suez Canal which states that it must be kept open to the traffic of the world at all times — in peace or even in war.

This being so, it is in the interests of peace that justice not only be done but also that it be done speedily; for the delay of justice approximates very closely to its denial. Egypt will only gain comfort and encouragement from a lack of promptitude which, whatever the final decision, must be interpreted as a lack of proper concern in the attitude of the Security Council to the complaint. These considerations are also heightened by the picture of the opening stages of the discussions which was one of tiresome and unnecessary jockeying over procedure and a too ready alignment of vested interests (which have of late vitiated the proceedings of the Security Council) over the question whether Egypt's artificially revived complaint over El Auja should be taken simultaneously with that of Israel over Suez.

That the representatives of Great Powers should pretend to be deceived by such manoeuvres is not heartening. It is in the interests of the Security Council itself to realize that it may well engender dangerous undermining of its prestige if it fails to recognize that, as a great Russian statesman once put it, "peace is indivisible" and therefore as a logical corollary steps towards peace cannot be ventured in a fashion which might be interpreted as light-hearted.

The discussion so far has clearly indicated the strength of the Israel case. Mr. Eban posed one unanswerable paradox in the Egyptian attitude when he said that they claim to be at peace when they wished to import arms, and to be at war or in a state of active belligerency when it came to imposing restrictions upon Israel trade by their blockade of the Suez and their other acts of aggression. The Egyptian counter to these charges so lacked conviction that one cannot help harbouring the suspicion that they themselves were not very taken by it.

On what then do they rely? It is hard to avoid the feeling that their hope is that the normal dissensions in the Council, the conflict of interests, the complex of policies of appeasement of the Arab world, of warring interests between East and West, of contradictions between the Western Powers themselves, will automatically bring about a stalemate or at the very worst a resolution no stronger than that of 1951. This resolution was explicit enough, but Egypt has been able to ignore it at no peril to herself and at the cost of but a number of diplomatic notes, cautions and reprimands grudgingly evoked from the senders but having no sanctions behind them to enforce obedience. If anything, the regime in Egypt has gained on balance by such protests from the Powers over its infractions of the Suez convention. For it is able to represent itself to its people as a strong government capable of heroically cocking a snook at the Great Powers of the world with complete impunity.

It is doubtful if the world can afford to let this cancer and rot of an anarchical contempt of decent international practice and law continue to eat away the vitals of its spirit. The hold peace has upon the nations is far too feeble to permit any further preventable lesions.

Rise of the Malenkov Legend

By HENRY SHAPIRO

"I AM an old man but I hope to see Communism in the Soviet Union before I die," Stalin was reported to have told a group of writers whom he was entertaining at his country villa outside Moscow at the end of 1945. He had already had two strokes and even with the extraordinary care lavished on his health since the end of the war, Stalin probably did not expect to live very long. He had said so to Winston Churchill at the Yalta conference.

While the country sorely needed shoes and ploughs, nails and cows, Stalin undertook his gigantic schemes to turn steppe into forest and desert into garden. There was much talk in the early post-war years of utilizing atomic energy for industrial purposes, of blowing up mountains and turning the course of the mighty Siberian rivers from the Arctic to Central Asia.

In his early post-war dreams of "Communism in my lifetime," Stalin doubtless drew encouragement from the international situation. Germany and Japan were then on their knees, Western Europe and the United States demobilized and France and Italy were thought ripe for revolution. "All roads lead to Communism," Molotov declared in 1947. And three years later, when Mao Tse-tung was already established in Peking, Party ideologist Peter Pospelov told a Lenin memorial meeting at the Bolshoi Theatre that "this is the century of Communism."

Time-Table Revised

As the situation changed both nationally and externally, Stalin revised his time-table, and in his very last published work, in October, 1952, he set forth a number of conditions which seemed to put off the "Communist age" for many years.

According to Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" to pave the way for transition to real Communism three preliminary conditions are necessary:

(1) Continuous expansion of all social production with a relatively higher rate of capital expansion;

(2) Nationalization of collective farms and abolition of collective-farm markets;

(3) Reduction of the work-day from eight hours to five or six, and raising the cultural level of the country by means of polytechnical education, so that an individual may choose any occupation or easily shift from one profession to another.

Without repudiating Stalin's ultimate Communist objectives, without changing one iota in the ideological content of his work, Malenkov's Government of "businessmen and technicians," as one Western diplomat called it, seems to have placed a moratorium on "transition to Communism" for an indefinite period. Having decided to put first things first, the Malenkov regime abandoned some of Stalin's methods and schemes, slowed down the tempo on many post-war engineering works and actually scrapped some of Stalin's pet projects.

Projects Halted

In the last few months all work ceased on the following "great edifices of Communism:"

1. *The Main Turkmenian Canal.* Soon after Stalin's death, all mention of what was to be one of the greatest hydro-technical structures in history disappeared from Soviet press and radio. For two years, work had been under way on the 700 mile-long canal that was to link the Aral Sea with the Caspian. With its auxiliary power and irrigation plants, the Turkmenian Canal was to reclaim tens of thousands of square miles of desert which were to become blooming gardens.

2. *The North-Crimean Canal* connecting the Dnieper and the Crimea.

3. *The Volga-Caspian Canal.* The latter two canals were small only by comparison with that of Turkmenia's. They, too, were designed not only to help inland navigation but reclaim and irrigate impressive areas of steppeland. Funds released from the canal projects, into which went a substantial part of the Soviet budget, are supposedly being diverted into the manufacture of consumer goods. Tens of thousands of convict labourers who had worked on the canals were released under the provisions of the March amnesty law.

4. *The Palace of Soviets.* Work on what was to be the grandest and tallest structure in the world began several years before the war and was interrupted in 1941 when the steel frame-work was dismantled to be converted into anti-tank barriers. The blueprint called for the Palace to rise several yards higher than the Empire State Building. It was to be topped by a towering statue of Lenin visible for scores of kilometres beyond the city limits. I have not found one Soviet writer, artist, architect or journalist, who could justify the Palace of Soviets, aesthetically or functionally. And there was serious doubt whether the soil on Moscow's river embankment could withstand a structure of such enormous weight. But it was designed as the "most fitting monument of the Stalinist age" and moreover, it was to tower above anything America had ever built. Plans to resume construction were being drawn up only to be scrapped when Stalin died.

5. *Forest Belts.* A 15-year programme to plant a chain of giant forests from the Urals to the Danube which were to change the climate of the Volga area and of European Russia was launched in 1948. A few months ago, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture confirmed that work on reforestation has been considerably reduced in scope and in tempo. Scaling down this ambitious scheme to a normal programme of land protection and reclamation has also released thousands of men and considerable money for Khrushchev's more practical project of building barns and planting more potatoes.

It is now strongly rumoured in Moscow that preparations are under way to move out all high Party and Government offices from the walled compound and throw the Kremlin open to the public as a national museum. The Red Square fronting the Kremlin lost much of its sacrosanct character when the largest department store opened a few score metres directly across the square from the Lenin-Stalin marble mausoleum. That's something Joseph Stalin would never have tolerated, Muscovites say.

There has been no talk of the "Communist century" in recent months, and apparently no preoccupation with the theoretical problem of "transition from Socialism to Communism." "Moratorium on world revolution," and "moratorium on Communism in our life-time" are commonly heard phrases among Moscow's intelligentsia today.

In the past few months, the impression has been created that Stalin, with all his shrewdness, was an unreasoning tyrant who did not heed the counsels of moderation of members of the Politburo. His death enabled Malenkov to introduce commonsense and efficiency in government. And there is extraordinary cleverness in the speed and subtlety with which the myth of Stalin the superman was destroyed.

The new regime is more honest with the people than has been customary and does not hesitate to admit its shortcomings in public—from the extraction of confessions by the MVD to the sale of inferior quality shoes by the country's department stores. It promises less "pie in the sky" than its predecessors and shows promise of actually supplying more cows and potatoes.

A Malenkov legend is already established. Like Harun-al-Rashid, the Calif who mingled with his subjects, incognito, Malenkov is believed to be getting out considerably to listen to people's grumbles and initiate corrective measures. In mid-summer I visited a village on the south-eastern approaches to Moscow where for many years I had rented a cottage-retreat in the woods. And this is what I heard from some of the local *kolkhozniki*:

Malenkov and Nikita Khrushchev, the Party expert on agriculture, had just visited a collective farm in the area. They had hardly stepped out of their ZIS limousine when the flustered local Party secretary began to sing out a stereotyped report on the wonderful progress of his *kolkhoz* with its happy peasants. Malenkov squelched him at once and asked to be shown the most backward farm in the district. When they got there, Malenkov and Khrushchev ignored the local bureaucrats and insisted on seeing rank-and-file peasants. And the peasants proceeded to unburden themselves — complaints about the insolence of managers, shortages of consumers goods, burdensome taxes, etc.

Personal Appearances

The Malenkov legend grows by leaps and bounds with each new reform, with each new step designed to make life a little easier for the long-suffering masses of Russia. If the legend is officially inspired, this is cunningly concealed. There is none of the sickening adulation of the *Vozhd*, the Leader, of the Stalin era, with its daily hosannahs to the infallible genius. Malenkov's name hardly ever appears in the daily press. When it does, he is simply referred to as the Chairman of the Council of Ministers without the familiar superlative adjectives that preceded Stalin's name.

Malenkov is incomparably more accessible than the Stalin of the later period. By West-European and American standards he remains a recluse. No Western diplomat has talked to him for many years. He does not kiss babies in public yet, holds no press conferences and has given no interviews so far. But he has made more speeches and shown himself more in public, at the theatre, art exhibitions and Communist Embassies etc., in a few months than Stalin did since the end of the war.

Daily Drives

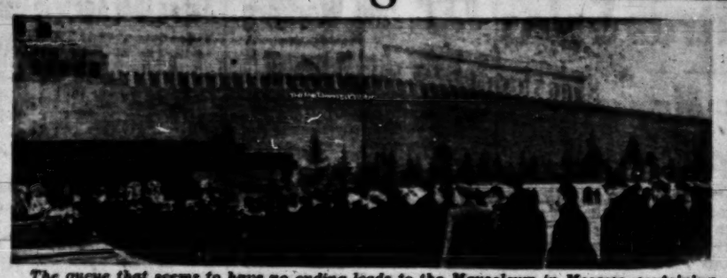
Muscovites who live near the Kremlin can see Malenkov practically every day as he drives from his apartment outside the ancient fortress to his Kremlin offices. Not only he but also his "Soratniki," or co-workers in the Presidium, are reliably reported to have moved out of their Kremlin quarters into apartments in a large tenement-like building on the left bank of the Moscow river, tenanted mostly by medium-level officials.

Because of background and personal temperament, Malenkov and his colleagues seem to be less afraid and less concerned with their personal safety. A veritable army of armed bodyguards had been attached to every member of the Politbureau in Stalin's lifetime. Now they seem to be reduced to a detail of six men, some of whom ride with their masters and others follow in a car of their own.

A few weeks ago a Western Ambassador and I queued up outside the Museum of the History of Revolution. We wanted to see what had become of the lavish exhibition of gifts to Stalin, sent to him on his 70th birthday, which had been removed from the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts where they had attracted millions of visitors. We had not been in line a split second before one of the Ambassador's bodyguards came up with two tickets and asked us to proceed to the exhibition halls. It may have been concern for the Ambassador's safety, or a mere gesture of politeness. But now the Western envoys can walk about the streets without any official escort, like any ordinary Ambassador.

Incidentally, the more interesting gifts to Stalin have been preserved and are on permanent exhibition in three of the larger halls of the Museum of the History of Revolution.

In record time, and without any of the anticipated ballyhoo build-up, Malenkov has captured the imagination and apparently some of the affection of many people. "Georgi Maximilianovich really thinks of us," is a phrase frequently heard when Muscovites gather and discuss a new measure of the regime. And he has impressed the foreign diplomatic corps no less with his cold efficiency and caution. For many years, Malenkov and the men around him will be busy building and filling their barns and keeping their powder dry.



The queue that seems to have no ending leads to the Mausoleum in Moscow, containing the bodies of Stalin and Lenin. They rest side by side. The above photograph was taken on the first occasion the public were allowed to see Stalin after his death. Express Photo

Russia After Stalin (II)

MUSICAL DIARY

WE could hardly imagine a more refreshing and stimulating musical event than the concert of French Chamber Music under the patronage of M. Bertrand de la Sablière, French Consul General in Jerusalem, sponsored by the Centre de Culture Francaise at the Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday. It started with Francis Poulenc's piano sonata for four hands, composed in 1918 when he was 19, provocative and sarcastic, electrifyingly read by Avigdor Reis and Karel Berent.

The rest of the works were largely by Claude Debussy: the sonata for cello and piano, one of the last compositions of this master, evokes the spirit of "Pierrot Lunaire," especially in the serenade, in which the cello is called upon to imitate a guitar, a mandoline, a flute and even a tambourine. The subtle rendering by A. Reis and Paul Biasberger, excellent with the pizzicato, was intoxicating. Avigdor Reis poetically recaptured the dream-like Arabesque No. 1, and "Reflets dans l'eau" (from "Images") sparkled with all its tints and colours. The Rapsodie for clarinet and piano, occasionally resembling an echo from "L'Apresmidi d'un faune," was congenially interpreted by K. Berent and Reis.

The three artists, full of temperament, joined in a most enjoyable way in Vincent d'Indy's trio for piano, clarinet and cello written in the Franck tradition with some trends unmistakably developed from Wagner's "Meistersinger."

Popular Feature

IT was vividly demonstrated during the Fifth Anniversary public performance of the "Hidon Musicali" that this popular Kol Yisrael feature is to this country what the corrida is to Spain and baseball games to the United States. No province of art can flourish without enthusiasm; but this critic feels that on this particular occasion at least audience ecstasy was somewhat extreme. Many a middle-aged viewer behaved more like a teen-ager, commenting on all the proceedings on the platform. Others would rise, shuffle about, move their seats, and do their best to interfere.

This time the Quiz was part of the series "From Duo to Octet." Its form was familiar, but there was decidedly too much talking. The humour seemed convulsive: an attempt at evoking the spirit of the first silent moving pictures was quite unfunny. Perhaps chamber music is less of a suitable topic for mass audience programmes than are orchestral works.

"This Is The Army"

THE concert of the Army Symphony Orchestra, conducted by S. Riklis at the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday, opened with Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, often performed in the past, a satisfactory performance of Haydn's Symphony No. 88, and Brahms' "Variations on a Theme by Haydn," executed beautifully. The unanimity of this youthful orchestra, its large string section, and the purity of its brass and woodwinds are remarkable.

The second part of the concert included an animated rendition of Marc Lavry's popular "Emek," and Artie Shaw's gay, sweet and rhapsodic "Concerto for Clarinet and Orchestra," performed in Israel for the first time. The soloist was Mordecai Tuvia. The pagan rhythms of Borodin's Polovetsian Dances from "Prince Igor," could have stood more sensuality and temperament.

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The Week in the Knesset

Amending the Law of Return

By GERDA LUFT

"THERE is a man in an American prison who is serving sentence for double murder. He intends to go to Israel when he is let out." This was one case cited by the Minister of Interior in defence of the amendment he proposes to the Law of Return. When the law was adopted, enthusiasm about mass immigration was at its peak and the Knesset took it for granted that the doors of the country should always be open to every Jew. Putting this into practice, not only by keeping the doors open but by actively assisting immigration of every kind, has made officials and the public think again. The colossal burden of rehabilitating sick or disabled persons, of keeping the peace among a mixed population, difficulties experienced by social workers and the requirements of public hygiene have, in the meantime, brought about the adoption of the principle of selective immigration.

Now the Minister of Interior wishes the amendment to deny right of entry to "known criminals," a definition which will doubtless be more carefully defined when the bill goes into committee. In other countries, such a precaution would not have provoked a discussion on principles. Not so with us. There are Knesset Members who plead that Israel, as the mother of every Jew in the world, must also gather her "erring children," a viewpoint which will hardly be appreciated by judges, policemen, educators and social workers, not to speak of the ordinary citizen who is concerned with internal security and public morals. Tales of foreign authorities ready to free certain Jewish prisoners from jail if they would go to Israel lend interest to the changes proposed.

The discussion of this issue in the Knesset was shot through with emotion. It had little to do with the "known criminal," but much with the general problem of "regulated immigration." Mr. Raffael, who is known to have opposed selective immigration from the start, introduced the subject, and it was taken up by other Members without regard to party affiliation. It is obvious that many Knesset Members felt embarrassed by the necessity to regulate immigration at all, be it even to protect public security.

An important point made in the debate is the difficulties caused abroad by holders of Israel passports who leave the country after a short stay and prove an embarrassment to Israel representatives abroad. It is felt that the number of those who came to Israel only in order to acquire a passport and to leave again is considerable and that something must be done in this matter.

Protecting the Community

The experience of a few years has shown that, in order to protect the community, adjustments must be made to a law which was originally so broad mainly because the very life of the State was then thought to depend on it. Selective immigration is one of them, the exclusion of criminal elements is another. While attempts are being made to deal with the problem of *emigrés* by administrative means, it may well be that the Knesset will also have to rule on just who is entitled to an Israel passport.

There is a world of difference between the regulation of immigration and its restriction. This difference is not yet always understood, as became evident during the debate. There is also a difference between allowing people to enter and making them full-fledged citizens without delay. Our immigration policy could keep the doors wide open but ask newcomers to acquire the elements of the language before they become citizens. This has been the practice in other immigrant countries.

It appears fairly certain that Israel will work out fair and balanced policies of immigration and preparation for citizenship as it gathers experience. There are at present no signs at all that vested interests are trying to keep out further immigrants. Regulations proposed at present are simply the result of difficulties in the field of security, public health and finances. The Government would do less than its duty were it to ignore them.

THE FACTS: As if they were afterthoughts on the discussion, figures were revealed by Ministers in answer to questions or to agenda proposals. There are now 300,000 persons in Israel depending in some form or other on the social services of the Government. This is surely a frightening figure, even more terrifying in view of the financial plight of the Ministry for Social Welfare. At present 5,000 persons in the country are in need of treatment for mental illness, and 2,200 of them await hospitalization. This, of course, has nothing to do with the proposal of the Minister of Interior, but it sheds some light on the problems of non-selective immigration.

Readers' Letters

DUTCH STUDENT'S IMPRESSIONS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am enclosing a letter written by a Dutch student who worked here during his vacation on an exchange plan with an Israel student who went to Holland.

I am a truck driver who works mostly in Galilee.

Yours, etc.,
ELIEZER BLUM

Haifa, January 19.

Dear Driver, — It is misty, rainy and cold here and it seems incredible that not very long ago I was in a dry, hot country under clear blue skies. It is a dear memory to me.

I saw a great deal of Israel — not only the outside but also the inside with its good and its bad. That is why I feel that I have become a friend of your country. I stayed there for three months and went not only from Dan to Beersheba, but even to Eilat, although that really was an exhausting trip.

I follow the reports of the border incidents with troubled feelings. I sincerely hope that the day will soon come when you will be at peace with the neighbouring Arab countries. It must come some day, and I hope that day will come soon.

SHALOM to you all.

Yours, etc.,
FRITS LOMMEN

Delft, Holland.

POST OFFICE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I draw the attention of the authorities to the entrance of the Post Office, Keren Kayemet St., Rehavia? The entrance is not lit up in the evening; it is difficult for residents and impossible for strangers to find it on dark afternoons.

Furthermore, the pavement of the street just in front of the entrance is in a state of disrepair and a danger to the public.

Yours etc.,
Citizen of Rehavia

Jerusalem, December 31.

Ministry Replies

We wish to inform your correspondent, "Citizen of Rehavia," that we have examined the entrance to the branch Post Office in Rehavia. We are placing a light there and are repairing the pavement.

Yours etc.,
The Post Office Administration

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